## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES SORDON BRANKTT. SOTTOR AND PROPRIETOR

WHEN W. W. CORNER OF WASSAU AND PULTON STR. PREES, such in advance. Money sent by most with be at the

THE WEEKLY HERALD, two conts per copy. If per channel THE WEEKLY HERALD mory Saturday, at also conts per app, or 35 per channel, the European Edition cong is when you is a cut of the control of the theory is to my part of the Control of the tenture part of tenture part of the tenture part o ADVECTISEMENTS renewed many day, advertisements in meriod in the WERRLY HERAID, FARILY HERAID, and in the

tionals and Paragram Elbons.

FORGINERS FORRESTUNDENCE, consisting important many quarter of the world; if used, well be received; if used, well be received; if it is used to the control profit for. By tiny Paragram Contests on the profit is the control profit of the gramma and Page. LOES SERT ON.

NO NOTIFIE Subm of encouperous correspondence. We do not
replace rejected measuralizations.

JOB PRINTING executed with ensures, chargeness and do

AMUSEMENTS THIS BYENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteouth street.—IVALIAN OF NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. FAIRY CIRCLE AN ZOUR BOWERT THEATER, Bowery -Door or David-La WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway. FAST Man or the LAURA ERRAPS THEATER, 634 Broadway. NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-Unous Ton's

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUNRUM, Broadway.—After noon and Evening—Housett use Bust Polist—M. Direct WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Broadway.—B

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 478 Broadway,

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Gao. CHRISTY'S MIN-NEW OPERA HOUSE, 720 Broadway. - DRAYTON'S PAR-

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.-WAUGH'S ITALLA. PALACE GARDEN AND HALL, Fourteenth street.

- K. + L

New York, Wednesday, November 9, 1839

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for

Europe.
The Cunard mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, will leave this port to-day for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city past eleven o'clock this morning.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published

at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies in pers, six cents. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places

In Europe.—
Lourope. ... Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.
Lancing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street.
Pars. ... Lancing, Baldwin & Co., 8 place de la Bourse.
Laverroot. .Lancing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.
R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East
HAVES. ... Lancing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Corneille.
HARMORG. De Chapesuronge & Co.
The contents of the European Engineer of the Herald

the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

The elections yesterday passed off quietly, and we lay before our readers this morning such results as we have been able to obtain. The vote of this city is much less than was looked for whether owing to the action of the new Registry law or the general apathy which prevailed we are anable to say. The vote in the city has been favorable to the democrats, who will probable here about twenty mousing many, out their success throughout the State is problematical. Elections were also held in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Illinois and Louisiana, from which we have partial returns, indicating the success of the republican ticket in all except Louisiana.

The Harper's Ferry trials still maintain their hold

upon public attention. A bill of exceptions and a motion for arrest of judgment in the case of Copeland, the free negro, who was convicted on Saturday, were put in by his counsel on Monday. An indictment was found against Captain Cook on immediately for trial. This was opposed by his counsel, who preferred that Stephens should be tried first. A jury was then partly empannelled for that purpose, when a despatch from Governor Wise was received by Mr. Hunter, suggesting that Stephens be handed over to the Federal authorities. Mr. Hunter stated that a number of facts important to the developement of the case were unknown to the public; and he felt assured that enough would be ascertained by the trial of Stephens by the Fede ral authorities to criminate a number of prominent Northern abolitionists and bring them before the bar of justice. Stephens was then handed over to the United States Marshal, to take his trial at the next term of the Federal Court, at Stanton, which will not assemble for some time. Cook was placed on trial yesterday morning, and his confession read by Mr. Hunter. A report of the proceedings will found elsewhere.

Late advices from Mexico state that a conducta with \$3,000,000 was expected at Matamoras from

Volunteers for the relief of Brownsville, Texas, were organizing in New Orleans. A party num-bering one hundred men will leave New Orleans for the former place by the steamer Arizona.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the seaman George Ritter, who came to his death f om injuries indicted by a man named Cooper, on board o United States steamship Brooklyn, on Monday after rendering their verdict against the accused passed a resolution of censure against the captain of the vessel. The particulars of the transaction will be found elsewhere.

Pursuant to a call of the Preliminary Committee appointed by the Society Unione e Fratellanzi Italiana, quite a number of our Italian residents assembled vesterday evening at the Stuyvesant Institute After some enthusiastic speeches a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for carrying into ition the measures for securing the purchas of muskets for the soldiers of Garibaldi.

The grain elevator of the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo was destroyed by fire on Monday night, together with some 200,000 bushels of ntained in the building. The loss is about \$250,000. A fire also occurred at Atlanta, Ga., during which several kegs of powder exploded. One person was killed and several others severely

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,500 bales, including 250 in transitu, while the market clos bales, including 250 in transitu, while the market closed on the basis of questions given in another column. Flour was firmer and in good demand, with purchases for shipment to the castward and for export, closing, however, without change of moment in prices. Wheat was in good request, with purchases for milling and for export; the reported destruction of 120,000 bushels by fire in Buffalo, temperated more strangth to held the columns of the columns. ried more strength to holders. Corn was compared quiet and sales limited, at 98c. a 99c. for round Jes y and Southern yellow. Pork was heavy and easier, th sales of mess at \$15 12 a \$15 15, and of prime at \$10 50 a \$10 55. Sugars were firm, with sales of 1,200 hhds., at rates given in another place, and 9,000 bags Manila at p. t. Coffee was firm, with sales of 500 a 600 bags ded in which were 180 bags choice quality, at 13c; the whole range of sales was at 11c a 13c; and 200 Maracalbo were sold at 13% c. Freights were steady;

among the engagements were some 36,000 bushels wheat to Liverpool, in ship's bags, at 6d., and floar at 2s.; to Lordon, flour at 2s. 10 141., and to Glasgow 2s. 6d.

The State Elections Yesterday-Slender

The elections for 1859 closed yesterday, and to-day we enter upon the great Presidential

campaign for 1860. A glance at the returns, which we publish dsewhere this morning, will show the little inerest that has been taken in this State in the election that came off yesterday. Not only have the accounts come in very slowly, but those which have been received look as if both parties had been ashamed of their candidates. The vote thrown exhibits a great falling off on both sides, and estimating from the partial returns now before us, it would seem that throughout the State the black republicans stayed away from the polls in rather larger numbers than the democrats, but yet not sufficiently to prevent its being very doubtful which ticket has carried the day. The chances of Jones and Leavenworth, outside of the city, for the office of Secretary of State, seem to be pretty evenly balanced. This is no doubt owing to the fact that Jones, the democratic candidate, was endorsed by the Know Nothings, and placed on the split ticket.

The election in the city has exhibited an equal state of indifference on the part of the people. The vote shows a large falling off from that of last year, and a much larger one from the number of voters whose names were registered under the new law. Jones will start from here with a smaller majority than was anticipated under the circumstances, which adds to the doubt as to the Secretary of Stateship. The difference between his vote as the candidate of the democrats and Know Nothings, and that of Church, the democratic caudidate for Comptroller, who was repudiated by the darklanternites, will show the Know Nothing strength. Assuming this to be correct, there is a falling off from the American vote in 1858 of about four thousand.

From Louisiana we learn that the administration ticket has been completely successful in that State with the exception of the city of New Orleans.

We have nothing decisive from New Jersey In Massachusetts, Gov. Banks will have a plurality of twenty thousand, the vote of the State, like that of New York, having been very light. From Wisconsin we have no returns.

These slender results show the depressing effect which the "irrepressible conflict." and John Brown's practical exposition of it at Harper's Ferry, have had upon the republican party. The attempt to awaken the enthusiasm of the Kansas excitement has utterly failed, and had the democratic leaders possessed a particle of common sense, or common honesty, they might have swept the State. But the treachery of the Albany Regency on one side, and the corruption and rottenness of Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall on the other, have disgusted the democrats as much as the ultraism of Seward has the black republicans.

SOUTHERN PLANTATION LABOR VERSUS NORTH-

ERN FACTORY LABOR.—A Norfolk correspondent asks with some force, "What would our Northern people say if a band of Southern liberators were to break into some New England factors and destroy it, as destructive of the lives and liberty of free born men and women?" Unquestionably we should regard this intervention for our domestic institutions. But is not the preaching of Seward, and the practice of Old John Brown, in regard to the plantation labor of the South, as great an outrage upon the domestic institutions of that section, and greater because more mischievous and dangerous? The difference between Southern plantation labor and Northern factory labor is in favor of the plantation. The Southern plantation laborer has a comparatively easy time of it, of healthful exercise in the open air; and, when superannuated from age, or disabled by accident or disease, he knows that his master will take care of him. The Northern factory laborer lives in a close, poisonous atmosphere, for many hours every day, on scanty wages, and when unable to work must go home or to the almshouse. Depend upon it that the life of Cuffee in a Georgia cotton field, in regard to labor, health and subsistence, is something better than that of the poor operatives whose lives are prematurely wasted in our close and sickly Northern cotton factories. Saith the Good Book, "First take the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to take the mote out of thy brother's eye."

THE BEST MISSIONARY FIELD.—The Methodists had a great missionary meeting in this city on Monday evening, when it was stated that the appropriations made by the Methodist Episcopal church for India last year were \$16,000, and that for the year 1860 \$24,000 had been appropriated; that six additional missionaries had been recently sent out; that six others would probably be sent during the year 1860, and that there was a strong probability that in 1861 there would be a regular Annual Conference in the Northwest of the vast domains of India. Missions in India have done very little good. They cost a great deal of money and involve long and tedious journeys. There are Sepoys more savage than those of Hindostan within a few hours' ride of the metropolis. Why not try the effect of saving grace on the ruffians of

Raltimore? BELGRAVIA ON THE PRAIRIES .- During the past year the hunters of our great prairies have had two notable additions, in the persons of Lord Grosvenor and the Hon. Grantley Berkley—the latter a famous English Nimrod. Mr. Berkley and his party killed twenty-nine buffaloes, as well as an immense quantity of small game, and delivered a lecture in St. Joseph (Missouri), "to the great satisfaction and delight of a large audience." An English sportsman accustomed to shooting over preserves and surrounded by a network of game laws must find a novel sensation in the freedom and thorough democracy which distinguish the hunters of the broad American plains; and Mr. Berkley's experiences will be read with much interest on both sides of the water. "Out yonder" they call him a "good hunter-for a foreigner."

NOT WORTH TALKING ABOUT .- The Chevaller Forney asks, in the Philadelphia Press, "Shall the democratic masses or the officeholders rule?" When Forney held office he would hardly have ventured to ask such a question, and now it is rather late in the day. So far as the primary elections and conventions go, we

apprehend that the "officeholders" have all, and the masses nothing to say. Forney himsel was one of the bitterest of these whippers in, and his present position is as absurd as that of a broken down rake at a Methodist prayer

Now that the State election is ended, and nothing remains but to count up the returns as they creep in from different corners of the States, all thoughts revert to the topic of paramount local interest to our citizens, namely, the election for municipal officers which will take place upon the first Tuesday in December. It bids fair to be one of the most eventful in the history of this metropolis. The results which must flow from it, for good or for evil, will be tremendous. Upon it will depend, whether adequate protection of life and pre-perty shall be afforded to the three-quarters of a million of inhabitants of New York, or who ther we shall be given over to a murderous anarchy, akin to that which reigns in Baltimore. A Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Board of Aldermen are to be chosen, in whose hands the already monstrous taxation of the community, may either be reduced within proper bounds, or swollen until it eats into the very capital of property holders. Local magistrates are to be lected, who will either connive at crime, or be a terror to evil doers. We are in the midst of dark days, and either light must dissipate the existing chaos, or an abyss lies before us, into which public prosperity must inevitably be plunged.
The political organizations in this city, are

as effete, rotten, depraved and disunited, as were the parties in the French Republic of the end of the last century, before they fell into the hands of a military diotator. Black republicans, Know Nothings, Tammany rowdles, and Mozart Hall intriguers, are, alike, corrupt in character, and one is as little to be trusted as the other. At the head, however, of the Mozart Hall forces, stands Fernando Wood, whose downright, invincible energy has left him without a rival as a local strategist. He has succeeded in curling up the pigmies of Tammany beneath his feet, and even the anti-democratic factions in the city, sucumb. to a degree, under his ubiquitous influence. Daniel E. Sickles, the only man who ever had the brains and industry to oppose him, is buried in the past. Mr. Wood controls Mozart Hall, and, through Mozart Hall, dictates law to Tammany, in a manner which the Old Wigwam does not dare to disobey. Fowler, Kennedy and their satellites, have caten each other up with their two-and-sixpenny squabbles, and the late Mozart nominations, not only for State offices at Syracuse, but also for the judiciary, State Senate, and Assembly, were followed with next to blind obedience and subserviency, by the conventions drummed together by the socalled "regular democratic organization." Tammany bas become so completely merged and lost in the sweeping current of its more powerful neighbor, that the rowdy cliques may be safely pronounced united, and firmly held within the iron grasp of Fernando Wood.

While the democratic cliques are thus controlled and represented by one powerful man, there rises up against them the new movement of the Democratic Vigilant Association. The measures initiated by the honest, upright and moneyed laborers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants and financiers of the city of New York, to throw off the yoke which brutal have thrown terror into the hearts of the shoulder bitting, depraved monopolists of power, whose tyranny has, heretofore, oppressed the industrial masses. The great uprising of the disinterested classes of the people against misrule and plunder, is not an ephemeral one. Were every man engaged in the work which the Vigilant sociation has undertaken, to withdraw from it, others would take their places, and the law of self-preservation would cause it ultimately to prevail. But there will be no such ficklemindedness and faltering. The leaders of the sion and subscriptions of citizens of all parties who have an interest in the public welfare. Republicans and Americans, promise them moral support and pecuniary aid, to an extent which was not calculated upon, and letters from the interior of the State, express the deepest sympathy with the patriotic enterprise. It cannot be sneered down, nor will intrigueing cajolery divert it from its purpose, nor wheedle the funds from its treasury. In fact, the very individuals who, with one breath, denounce the Vigilant Association as a scented, kid glove. silk stocking, poodle-headed aristocracy, bow down, the next instant, and humbly crave the smallest contribution in dollars and cents, for their own selfish purposes.

The Democratic Vigilant Association has maintained a wise and prudent reserve during the past ten days, in order that no premature action might interfere with the result of the State election, but it has neither slumbered nor slept. It is now, however, about to issue an address to the people, and to rise, in its might, against the abuses which have so long been dominant.

Thus, we have two great powers arrayed in the field, preparing for the coming municipal election. At the head of the one, stands, alone and all powerful, for mischief or good, Mr. Fernando Wood, and if the sagacity of that individual could but extend beyond the experience of the past; if his vision could embrace the vast, beneficent future which might lie before him, in cordially embracing a pure, upright, high-minded policy—such a one as should cause an administration in his hands to be identified with the uprooting of past evils, and the establishment of good government upon a sound basis—we have no hesitation in declaring that he has ability and energy for the work. Does he, however, possess the will? By the side of the cliques which his influence overshadows, rises, in colossal proportions, ready to overmaster them, the integrity of the industrial majority of the people, who are resolved that honest men shall not have built up the country in order that a handfull of rogues should destroy it; that painstaking toil shall not have accumulated municipal and national wealth, in order that dissipation, profligacy and vice should expend it; that the consequence of the Fourierite axiom, "property is robbe ry," shall no longer be exemplified by the legitimation of public plunder. It remains to be seen whether there will be a conflict between these two forces. If there is it will be a fearful one, the consequences of which must be felt for many years. But if they were to unite for the public good, what an immense reform might be obtained!

The Presidential Campaign-The Open

Yesterday our State elections, North and South, for the present year, were concluded, and to day we are upon the threshold of the Presidential campaign. How stands the order of the battle? Looking over the instructive schedule of these elections of the present year, we find the all powerful Northern section of the Union in the almost unbroken occupation of the anti-slavery republican party, and the indispensable Southern section in the almost absolute possession of the pro-slavery demo-cracy. Between these two overshadowing sectional parties the conservative elements of the North and the South have struggled in value and thus the controlling party managers of the the two sections stand as fiercely opposed to each other as the belligerent houses of York

No friend of the Union-no believer in th principles of popular government—no advocate of peace and harmony-no man interested in the prosperity of the State, county, city or town in which he may have established bis home, can contemplate this fearful state of things with indifference. Nor is there an individual within the boundaries of the United Seates, however secluded his place of habitation, or however obscure his position, whose immediate interests, for good or evil, may not be be affected by the issues of this impending sectional struggle. For good or for evil we are entering upon the most entous political conflict in the history of the Union; nor can we imagine how this conflict, limited to the anti-slavery crusaders of the North and the pro-slavery chivalry of the South, can end in anything but the revolutionary experiment of disunion and a Southern confederacy.

The responsibility for this threatening sectional organization of parties may be equally charged upon the vagabond, unscrupulous and reckless politicians, demagogues and fanatics of the North and South. Henry Clay and his patriotic colaborers in 1850 gave us a satisfactory treaty of peace on this vexed question of slavery; but Mr. Douglas, Mr. Pierce, and other mousing politicians, eager for the spoils and plunder of the Presidency, were not content with this treaty. So, to win the sweet voices of the South, these desperate political jugglers reopened the whole agitation with their repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the wise men of the South were foolish enough to enter into the fatal bargain. Almost as in an instant, the late powerful democratic party of the North was destroyed, and from its ruins and the ruins of the old whig party the present grim and formidable anti-slavery republican party has

A corresponding pro-slavery excitement in the South has carried the politicians and the people of that section far away from the line of national harmony; and thus, while fugitive slaves are spirited away to Canada by abolition kidnappers, other slaves from coast of Africa are introduced into the Southern States, with the same contempt of the constitution and the laws. Thus we see that while our Northern anti-slavery agitators are protesting that there shall be "no more slave States no more slave Territories," and that the war between free labor and slave labor shall continue till the one or the other is put down, we find the pro-slavery agitators of the South crying aloud for a slave code for all the trade, and for other equally impracticable projects for the extension of slavery.

In the midst of this confusion of tongues "Old John Brown" ventures, at Harper's Ferry, upon the practical inauguration of the irrepressible conflict" of Seward's Rochester manifesto; and while the country is startled by the audacity of the old Kansas abolition cutthroat, the South is given in this act a warning which cannot be disregarded. The inevitable result must be such a shaping of the Presidential question by the Southern democracy that it will sweep away all such Northern trimmers s Mr. Donglas, and all such trimming inver tions as squatter sovereignty. The Northern allies of the Southern democracy at Charleston must be prepared to reject all such half-way men and half-way expedients, and consent to stand by the South in 1860, or there will be an independent Southern democratic party in the field. Indeed, we may now predict that the platform of the Charleston Convention will be so decidedly pro-slavery as to furnish the cue to the republicans as an anti-slavery party and that thus these two sectional parties will be fairly pitted against each other.

With no other parties in the contest the result would be the overwhelming defeat of the Southern pro-slavery democracy; but there is still the hope for a third party of a national character competent to wield the balance of power. The materials for this party in the North and in the South are abundant, and only require a sound, practical, national organization to bring them out. The Southern opposition members of the new Congress will form the best nucleus for this national organization, and we hope they will set about it on their arrival at Wash ington, especially as "Old Brown" has totally spoiled the plan of a fusion of these Southern opposition members with the black republi-

A GOOD THING FOR WESTERN RAILWAY STOCKHOLDERS.-Mr. Gladstone in a recent speech quoted Dr. Johnson's aphorism, to the effect that whatever induces a man to live more in the future and less in the present exalts him in the scale of creation, and said:-"If that be so (and I am inclined to believe it is so), the position of the railway shareholder must be an exalted one." Some people who have dipped into La Crosse and Erie will probably wish that their stock could be exalted. rather than their position.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Sicilian Vespers," which ha been elaborately reviewed by the leading journals, with favorable conclusions, is up for repetition this evening. Now that the election is over, such a work as the "Vespers" should command public attention. It combines all the glories of a spectacular drama with the artistic astraction of the opers, and the cuesable is elaborated in the most careful and liberal manner.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE-MISS Keene production on this evening, a play, "The Wife's Secret," which was very popular in this country, where it was first acted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, who have since produced it in London with marked success. The nam of the author, Mr. Lovell, who wrote "Love's Sacridee," and made the English version of "Ingomar," is a sufficien guarantee for the merit of the work.

THE DRAYTON PARLOR OPERA.-Mr. and Mrs. Drayto commenced a new compaign at Hope Chapel last night Two of their very agreeable operettas were performed to the satisfaction of a large and intelligent audience. Thes Parlor Operas are among the most agreeable of metro politan entertainments, and have had a deserved suc-cess. They will be continued every night till further notice.

## THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK

Proceedings of the Court-The Case of Copeland—Trial of Cook—His Confession Read in Court—Stephens Handed Over to the Federal Authorities for Trial, &c. Changerown, Va., Nov. 7, 1889. The excitement in regard to the trial of the Harper's

Ferry conspirators still continues, and fair progress is being made by the Court in the disposal of cases.

The case of Copeland, the free negro, was brought to a

close on Saturday afternoon, the jury finding a verdict of not guilty of treason, as charged in the first count of the indictment—he not being recognized as a citizen—bugulity of corspiracy with slaves to rebel, and of murder

as charged in the second and third counts.

The case was ably argued by Andrew Hunter, Esq., on behalf of the State. The prisoner was defended by Geo.
Sennott, Esq., of Boston, who labored with much real for

A bill of exceptions and a motion for arrest of jud

called to order by Judge Parker. The Grand Jury was then sworn, and immediately proceeded to their room to consider the case of Captain Cook. A number of witnesses were summoned, and the jury were

number of witnesses were summoned, and the jury were absent for about two hours.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Handing, the projectifing attorney, stated that as a number of the wit-nesses in the case of Cook, who would not be in the Ste-phens case, were present, he would, if agreeable to the counsel on the other side, move to take up the case of THOMAS C. GREEN, Esq., one of the counsel for Cook.

Thomas C. Grans, Esq., one of the counsel for Cook, said that, as counsel, he had not yet had time to read the indictment, and had not yet decided what plea to enter to the charge. He was unable to proceed in the case, and would prefer that the Commonwealth should proceed with the case of Stephens, which would allow them time to prepare for the case of Cook.

A. D. Stephens was accordingly brought into court and pisced upon a mattress. He looks pale and haggard, his abstinence from food and the large quantity of medicine taken by him having had a decided effect. He bears up under his wounds with much fortifude, and is seldom beard to murmur. His counsel, Mr. Sennott (who had endeavored to have his trial moved to an adjoining county, but was refused), appeared, and the empannelling of the jury was proceeded with.

After a considerable number of jurymen had been obtained, Mr. Huxrax arose and said that he had just received a despatch which would probably interfer with the further proceedings in empannelling a jury. He then read the following telegraphic despatch from Governor Wise:—

ADDREW HUNTER:—
DEAR Six:—I think you had better try Cook and hand tophens over to the federal authorities. Respectfully,

Mr. Hunnus stated that he had for several days been in correspendence with Governor Wise, and had in his possession a number of facts important to the development of the case, which were unknown to the public, and which would for the present remain so. He had, since his last letter to the Governor, come into presents on of other facts which pointed to Stephens as the most available party to be handed over to the federal authorities, as he felt assured that enough would be ascortained to result in bringing before the federal bar a number of the prominent abolition fanatics of the North.

Mr. Harning objected to these proceedings, and insisted that the case should be proceeded with. He was not in league with Gov. Wise, nor any one clae, and was not feed by any one. He would only receive as a compensation for his arduous labors the small pittance allowed by the Circuit Court.

Mr. Sexnorr remarked that he had not consulted with FI A WISE.

tion for his arcount labors the small platance answer by the Circuit Court.

Mr. SENNOTT remarked that he had not consulted with his client, and as the jury had partly been chosen he would not consent that the State should hand the prisoner over to the government. For what purpose it was to be done was known to Gov. Wise, and had been foreshadowed by the remarks of Mr. Hunter. If time had been allowed him the trouble had in empanelling a jury would have been dispensed with.

Mr. HUNTER then remarked that he would proceed immediately with the case of Stephens, and hand the prisoner Hazitt, who has not yet been indicted, to the federal Court. It wills immaterial to him whether Stephens would prefer a trial of not.

mediately with the case of Stephens, and hand the prisoner Hazlitt, who has not yet been indicted, to the federal Court. It wills immaterial to him whether Stephens would prefer a trial of not.

Mr. Skrovor then asked a delay of a moment for consultation with Stephens, after which he announced that the prisoner accepted the offer of the State to hand him over to the federal authority, and would therefore prefer to be remanded to jail.

Mr. Harding desired the Clerk to enter his earnest protest against the whole proceedings. He considered the proceedings wrong, and wished it to be shown on the decket.

decket.
Judge Parker to the Clerk—Do no such thing. I wish
no such protest entered on the docket of this Court.
The prisoner was then handed over to United States
Marshal Martin, and bodged in jail, where he will remain
until the term of the federal Court at Stanton, which will
not meet for some time.
The jury was then discharged, and a large number of
freeholders of the county summoned to appear to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, when the care of Court of the county summoned to appear to-morfreeholders of the county summoned to appear to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, when the case of Qook will
be taken up. R will excite a large degree of interest.
Cook will be defended by J. K Macdonald, attorney
General, and Mr. Voorhies, District Attorney of Indiana,
and Mr. Poorhies, District Attorney of Indiana,
and Mr. Poorhies, District Attorney of Indiana,
own bar. The presecution will be conducted by Andrew
Hunter, Esq. The prisoner seems to be in fine spirits, and
is not without hope of a verdict in his favor. Governor
Willard and Mr. Cowley, his brothers-in-law, will be
present during the entire trial.

Cook's trial commenced this morning. The opening speech was made by Mr. Harding. Cook's confession was read in open Court by Andrew Hunter. A jury was

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED INSURGENT.

Minipus, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1859. W. R. Palmer, an alleged insurgent, has been arrested

on a requisition from Gov. Wise.

News from Washington.

As the chief, if not the only, difficulty in the way of the consummation of the pending treaty between the United States and Mexico is in relation to the proposed transit routes, several finfluential parties have submitted to both governments a basis of compromise. It is, that which-ever government may have forces nearest any scenes of over government may have forces nearest any scenes of obstruction or disturbance shall promptly interfere for that purpose, each with the privilege of entering the territory of its neighbor, and that both, in case of emergency, should act unitedly. The assistance recently afforded by the Mexican troops from Matamoras to the people of Brownsville is stated as an example. Such a proposition, however, to be incorporated in the treaty must o the liberal government. This, it is is understood, is favorably regarded by our own.

There is no doubt that both the governments of Great

Britain and the United States are decidedly in carnest in presenting their respective positions or convictions of right in relation to the San Juan question, although not more so than they were fon the Oregon question; but the latest foreign official advices do not justify any apprehension of Captain Paine, of the Navy, is here, and dangerous

Interesting from Pennsylvania, PHILADRIPHIA, Nov. 8, 1859.

The Democratic Convention which meets to day will be entirely in the interest of the present administration.

Philadelphia, which gives a complexion to the whole body of delegates, sends twenty one delegates. Of these seventeen are Buchanan men; in one district there is a tie; two are doubtful, and but one is opposition.

Ex-Collector Charles Brown, ex-Postmaster John Miller, the present District Attorner.

the present District Attorney, James Van Dyke, and Lewis Cassidy, did their utmost to defeat the good cause, but their efforts were foiled completely. The State Con-vention chooses delegates to the Charleston National Convention, and will be guided entirely by the present ad-

## Burning of a Grain Elevator.

Burrato, Nov. 8, 1859.
The grain elevator in this city of the New York Centra Railroad was totally destroyed by fire at eleven o'clock last night. It contained over 200,000 bushels of grain, all of which was destroyed. The loss on the building and machinery is about \$50,000, which is uninsured. The on the grain is over \$200,000, but is fully insured. The extensive freight depot of the company, adjoining, was but slightly damaged. The origin of the are is unknown.

The Ship Kate Howe. The ship Hate Howe was got off Harding's Rocks at it. M. to-day, and has arrived up full of water, and g also dry dock.

Heat Bace at Pittaburg.
Primiuma, Nov. 8, 1869.
the three miles race to-day the four cared box
an Roberts, a New York built boat, won in twent
as and thirty accorded.

Fire in Atlanta—Fatal Powder Explosion
A fire broke out last night in the store of J. A. Gloso
commission merchant, of this place. Four of five ke
of gunpowder exploded, blowing out the entire front
the building and killing Levin S. Blake and severe
wounding several other persons.

The James Adger at Charleston, Nov. 5 The steamship James Adger, Captain R. Adam. New York, strived here at tweive colock last News from the South,

n: sales to day 12,500 bales; prices stiffer, unchanged, 10% o. a 11c. for middling. The

American's news caused greater firmness. Sales of days, 38,500 bales, against 37,000 bales for the time last year. Exports, 38,000 bales. Receipts of last year, 100,000 bales. Sugar dull and decline sales at 65/c. a 65/c. Flour buoyant and decline Freights of cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.

Cotton advancing: sales to-day 2,500 bales.

Flour dull and unchai and, but prices unset pring at \$1 01, 17,800 b 000 bushels red Michia which is a triffe above the market for larger lots. Canal freights—370, on flour and 11-5c. on wheat to New York. Owing to unfavorable winds the receipts by lake are light, consisting of 4,000 bushels barley. Exports—1,200 bits. flour, 56,500 bushels wheat, 12,300 bushels barley. Saipped to Montreal—2,400 bbls. flour.

pod to Montreal—2,400 bbis. flow.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6, 1849.

Blow firmer, but without quotable change; sales 1,000 bbis. at 34 75 for State, 54 80 a 35 for extra Wisconsta, 56 for extra Michigan, 55 a 35 46 for extra Indiana and Obio, 55 50 a 35 75 for double extras. Wheat firmer and buyers holding back; sales, 12,700 bushels Miwanite Gisb at 97½c. a \$1, 2,000 bushels white Canada at \$1 20, 4,500 bushels white Ohio at 31 25. Corn dull Oats, barley and rye quiet. Whiskey dull and nominal at 25c. a 254%c. Canal freights steady; 17c. on corn, 18c. on wheat, 62c. on four, to New York. Lake imports—14,500 bbis. Sur, 35,000 bushels wheat, 6,000 bushels corn. Canal experts—3,000 bbis. flour, 78,000 bushels wheat, 6,000 bushels wheat.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm at 87c. a 88c. for club. Dara quiet. Oats dull. Receipts—2,300 bbis. flour, 5,000 bushels wheat, 600 bushels corn, 2,200 bushels rates hipments—87,000 bushels wheat.

Flour steady. Wheat firm at \$1 15 a \$1 21 for wises, and \$6c. a \$1 for spring. Oats steady at \$5c. a \$6c. Bar-ley quiet at 70c. a 74c.

Church's fine painting, the "Heart of the Andes," ourtinues to attract large numbers of visiters. It will shortly
leave for Boston and Philadelphia; so that those who
have not had an opportunity of inspecting it will do welto see it at once. The subscriptions for the proof engravings of the picture have been nearly all taken up.
The painting itself has been sold for a very large sum,
(\$15,000, it is said,) and will not permanently leave the

two noble compositions by her, which are now on exhibi-tion at Goupil's, in Broadway. In Los Borriquerosther will find an episode of Pyrennean life which, whether regarded in its landscape aspects or in its figure and ani-mal delineations, is equally characteristic and strking. Next to the "Horse Fair," we look upon this picture as

the best specimen we bave seen of this painter. "Morning in the Highlands," by the same artisi, is softer and soberer composition, but yet characterized by the same richness of coloring and unerring fidelity to nature, which are the prominent features of her other works. Both pictures were sold from the casel, and

belong to foreign collectors.

In noticing these productions of Mile. Bonheur's pondi,
we take the opportunity of stating a fact which we have
no doubt will give great pleasure to her numerous admirers on this side of the Atlantic. We have it on good authority that she shortly intends visiting America, with a view of studying the life of our prairies and backwoods. she will unquestionably find subjects there better adapted to the masculine vigor and boldness of her genius than any that she can meet with abroad.

Powers' statue of "Washington at the Masonic Altar,"

which is also on exhibition in the same gallery, is a work poorly calculated to sustain the reputation of the sculptor. As a conception, it is devoid of merit, being tame and spiritless, whilst anatomically speaking it is faulty in its proportions. The nationality of an artist should not provent the truth being told him; and though Mr. Powers fame is dear to us as Americans, we are in com

nesty bound to state that this last effort of his is unworthy of his genius. The French and English collection at the A Design will close this week, after a season which, on the whole, has been an unusually prosperous one.

A great many pictures have been sold, some
of them of very high price, and none have
ranged lower than three hundred dollars. The emians," by Knaus, one of the most remarkable "Bonomians," by knaus, one of the most remarkable pictures ever exhibited here, brought \$5,000. The "Duel after the Masquerade," by Jerome, another work of ex-traordinary merit, was sold for \$2,500. Contare's "Evening Prayer," a picture fine in sentiment and bril-liant in coloring, fetched \$1,500. The "Tollette," by Wil-lems, a charming composition, was early whipped up for the price fixed upon it—\$1,000. "Going to Market," a picture of singular effect, by Troyon, was bought by Mr. Cunard for a similar sum; and the "Charlotte Cirday."

by Schlessinger, was also purchased by the sameger man for \$750. Page's "Venus," the work which has created ach an excitement in social, religious and literary circle here, goes to Boston next week. The sum taken by thi painting is larger than has ever before been received onthe ex-hibition of a single picture, with the exception of Curch's last work.

Troyon's large picture—"A Scene in the Seine" (at present in the English and French collection), for its New York Historical Society. The matter is in the hads of several influential gentlemen, and will probably to car-Our attention has been lately called to the new rocess

of photographing upon porcelain cups and vases which is now exhibiting in the rooms of the American Proclain Photograph Company in Broadway. The likeness are perfect, and they are readered permanent by a souliar mode of glazing, which dispenses with the burning. In England Mr. Fox Talbot and others have taken outstones for photographing on flat porcelain surfaces; it they have not succeeded in transferring the images to und or uneven bodies. The patents held by this compar claim the exclusive discovery of this latter process, id the portraits that they produce by it derive, as may 1 ima-gined, a peculiarly soft and pleasing effect from therang-

parency of the porcelain.
The private view of Messrs. Resilter & Mignel'darge work, "The Home of Washington After the War, 'taken work, "The Home of Washington After the War, takes place on Monday evening, the 14th inst. We hav seen this picture in progress, and we speak favorably ito its

Brooklyn City News

THE GRAND JURY OF THE COURT OF OVER AND TERMEN.— The Court of Over and Terminer met on Monda and The Court of Over and Terminer met on Monda and after organizing the Grand Jury as follows, adjraed till next Monday.—John H. Baker, foreman; Diel Z. Schenck, David Buffum, Jaques R. Stilwell, Georgicot, Samuel J. Garretson, David Fithian, William M. Arais, Adrian Bergen, John Schenck, A. C. Baldwin, gar J. Bartow, George G. Bergen, S. H. Hondlow, Baardus Ryder, Zabulon R. Combs, Nelson G. Carman, Inn L. Ryder, Stephen H. Herriman, Chas. S. J. (drich), Daniel Bedell, Benj. Paldwin, Garret J. Bergen.

FUGHTUS FROM JUSTICE.—Samuel H. Coggroverse arrested on Monday by detective Frost, on the erge of false pretences, whereof he stands indicted infulfible.

false pretences, whereof he stands indicted in N. Y. The alleged offence was committed about ago, and on his way to that city in charge of as he escaped from the train. He has since been The accused was committed.

who knocked her down, one of them gagging of who knocked her down, one of them gaggings another robbed her of her portemonnale. On heard her screams and ran to her assistance, belongers had find. assing through Court street, near Par